Union

Local Time Card in Effect

Sunday, April 5th, 1896.

Trains leave Salt Lake for Og To daily at 7:00 and 8:00 a. m. and at 4:00 and 7:00 p. m.

Trains between Frisco and Just run daily, ex-

Two through trains daily from Salt Lake to all points East, leaving Salt Lake at 7.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

E. DICKINSON, General Manager, E. L. LOMAX, G. P.

H. H. LAWSON, Agent, Milford

**Pacific** 

System

NEATLY DONE.

Horsethief Wilson Jails His Jailer and Makes His Escape From the County Prison.

Last night at half-past nine o'clock, as Deputy Sheriff John Ewing was preparing to lock up Charles Wilson for the night, recently bound over from DeLamar on a charge of horse stealing, that worthy picked up the slop bucket and walking towards the door, ostensibly to empty the vessel, suddealy slammed shut the inner door, immediately fastened the outer one and made off through the back yard.

Ewing, locked in the jail himself, set up a shout for help, which did not reach him for nearly ten minutes, by which time Wilson had made good his escape, and in the intense darkness all idea of tracking him was given up until daylight should appear. At daylight this morning two Indians were put on Wilson's trail, and at nine o'clock had encoceded in tracking him beyond the flat north of town toward Spring valley.

It was a well planned escape. The innocent looking slop bucket appears now to have contained necessary articles of clothing and food, and though unwieldly, was held on to, as was shown in the vicinity of the smelter north of town, where the prisoner rested for a moment, possibly listening to the commotion existing at about that time in the vicinity of the jail, at Ewing's release where a crowd had quickly gathered. Wilson, who knows the country well, made directly for the eastern boundary line of the state, and if he has fallen across any sort of a horse, is, ere this, well on the Utah side of the line. Ewing says he was following Wilson as he started out of the jail and was not over two feet from him when he reached for the inner door. This door binds when dosed, and Wilson knew this and used the knowledge to good advantage.

#### No Conventions.

In Eureka and White Pine Counties no political conventions are to be held this year. The prevailing onesided silver sentiment determines the voters there on this course. Under the provisious of the Australian ballot law, any candidate for election to office may have his name placed on the certificate of nomination signed by not less than ten per cent of the vote cast at the last election in the state, district or political division for which the numination is to be made. Under this, any aspirant for election to office in Lincoln County may have his name placed on the ballots by filing a petition for that purpose with the County Clerk containing the signatures of 58 voters. Our vote last election was a trifle less than

Thursday's Salt Lake Tribune contained the announcement of the death of Dan Rice | Constitution. of Panaca. Deceased went to Salt Lake during the last days of June to obtain mediaffection of the kidneys, and entered St. Mary's hospital. The physicians appear to have been unable to diagnose his case properly, and he continued steadily to grow worse under treatment until the end came. It is reported, that anticipating the worst, he left all his effects to his sister, Mrs. Sam Lee of Panaca.

F. R. McNamee, who came up last Wedneeday from DeLamar with symptoms of fever, left for home again yesterday morning, looking rocky, but feeling much better.

#### PICKED UP IN THE STREET. A Blacksmith Finds His Tool to Be a Nugget of Pure Gold.

Curious things sometimes happen in the gold bearing regions of the northwest. The Blackfoot (Idaho) News tells of a somewhat remarkable experience which occurred to a blacksmith at that town lately.

The smith, whose name is Farmer, had In his shop a grindstone which he wished to "taper off." For this purpose a small stone was requisite. So he went out of doors and made search for a stone of the right size and shape.

He found one somewhat smaller than a hen's egg, and returning to his shop began to smooth down the edge of the grindstone with it. He had not 'smoothed" long before he thought that the stone worked rather queerly, and was, in fact, too soft to grind the stone. He took it to his unvil and broke it in half, and then he found that he had picked up a nugget of pure gold.

Unfortunately, it was a rather small nugget. He sold it for \$5.82 cents, and igh this was a very good price for a pebble picked up in the street, it was not wealth.

Waits Long for a Drink. On Laurel hill in Bridgeton, N. J., there stands a house between whose walls is hidden a quart bottle of the purest applejack. The bottle has rested here for 39 years, and has, according to the old story told, eleven years more to stay. When the house was built, 39 years ago, a quart bottle was filled with "jack" and tightly sealed and plastered in the wall by a man who had the house built. The bottle is not to be taken from its dark recess until the son of the man who placed it there for him becomes 50 years of age. The "boy" is now 39 years of age, and in all these years has kept true to the promise made in the days of his youth to his father not to touch the bottle of applejack until he reaches the half-century mark

in life's journey. Louis Napoleon's Prediction.

A correspondent of the New York Sun calls attention to the fact that in his "Recollections of a Minister to France" Mr. Washburne says: "I was somewhat surprised to hear him (Napoleon III.) remark that he thought Spain could not hold Cuba, and that the result would be that she would sacrifice all her soldiers and spend all her money and then lose the island in the end."

IHE GOLD STANDARD.

It Is Greased and Ready for Work-The Gold Syndicates The prosperity of the government cannot reach a higher level than that of the people. In fact, the condition of the treasury in a government of the people and by the people is a tolerably faithful registry of the condition of the preat majority of tax payers.

During the past ten months the re-ceipts of the treasury from all sources have fallen short of expenses by \$23,-200,000. This decrease registers the shrinkage in the consumption of goods and in the purchasing power of the people. This deficit stands out omi-nously and shows how the prosperity of the people has shrunk since 1893.

There are other omens in the sky. In the midst of all the talk about "parity" the course of exchange shows that no "parity" exists between the gold of Europe and the gold of this country. In N & York interest is low and gold is at a premium. The secretary of the treasury has called on the banks to pay into the sub-treasury the small amount of gold they hold on account of the recent bond sale. Foreign exchange stands at \$4.90 instead of at the par figures of \$4.86%. Is there any parity between \$4.90 and \$4.86%? This is the so-called "international money" that "has the same value everywhere

all the time!" When British gold is worth at home \$4.90 of our gold, instead of \$4.86%, our gold must be shipped to pay the demands held over there. The reason of the secretary for withdrawing the gold on deposit in the banks is to place it in the sub-treasury where it will be convenient to the Belmonts and the Ikey Ickelheimers, who are preparing to make another raid on the

treasury gold.
The syndicates on this side and the Rothschilds on the other have shown beyond all question that they are able to corner all the available gold in this country and in Europe. They did this when, for five or six months last year, they controlled absolutely the rate of exchange. They could only do this by cornering in this country and in Euro, a the gold that drifts from nation to antion in response to the demands of trade and commerce.

This being so, all the conditions are ripe for another bond issue this year. ballots by filing with the County Clerk a But la order to get bonds, the treas-

ury gold must be raided. But are the Rothschilds and the syndigates to be blamed or even criticised for foreing bond issues and saddling large additions to the public debt on the tax payers? Not a bit of it. These bankers have no right under the law to draw out a dollar more of gold than Carlisle is pleased to give them. Every time a le sal tender note is redeemed in gold or demand of the holder the law is violated. Every time a bond is issued to be gold the people are robbed. For anately, the honest voters of the count y are beginning to understand and a posecuta Phese things -Atlanta

### THE GATHERING TIDE.

estiver Crimin" Are Segin "In many states," says the New York Journal, "the gold men have refused contemptuously to combat the silver movement with argument or political effort, believing it a passing whim which would disappear with better erops; to constantly assert their numedical superiority and describe their oppositents as an insignificant handful of crauka has been their uniform polley in almost every state. It is a polley which naturally has neither won them many converts nor even aided to hold their own rank and file enthusiastically together."

We beg leave to suggest to the Journal that there was probably more cunning and studied purpose in the policy of attacking the silver men with abusive epithets than it suspects. The plain truth is the gold men were beaten out of the field of argument. The champions of bimetallism have everywhere grappled eagerly with their opponents where the latter have shown a disposition to try argument. Two years ago the gold standard sentiment was comparatively strong in the southern states. Its advocates made their assault with such confidence, such impetuosity, such a braying of trumpets and thumping of drums that they over-ran a considerable area of free silver territory by the mere impetus of their charge before they could be checked. They brought into the service a large number of able and influential politicians and newspapers, new converts to the cause. The people wavered, hesitated and said: "We will think about this a little more; we will hear argument." From that time on the gold men have been steadily driven back from the ground they had won. If they abandoned argument, it was only after they were worsted in fair discussion and were compelled to resort to other tactics. The people have considered, have heard argument and have returned renewed confidence to their old faith. The policy of attacking the cause of bimetallism with scornful epithets, with contemptuous depreciation of its advocates, with ridicule and with loud and boastful predictions of its early and complete annihilation has not been a glorious success. It has doubtless had some effect, for there are not a few weak men who always ally themselves with the most boisterous braggarts and who are keenly sensitive to the ridicule of the "great." But it never reached the great body of the intelligent masses. The cause of bimetallism is far stronger to-day than it was one year or two years ago .-

Memphis Commercial Appeal. The Difference.

If in 1873 a man had contracted a debt payable in wheat, cotton, corn, beef, pork, iron or almost any other commodity, or in silver, he could now pay it with just about the same effort that would have been required then. But if he had contracted a gold debt, in order to pay it now he would have to give up twice as much of the product of his labor as would have sufficed at the time the contract was made.- ENRICHING ENGLAND.

The Gold Standard to That Country and in The Nation, a New York gold paper, in a recent leading article contrasting the condition of England upon the gold standard with that of this country, says: "The chancellor of the exchequer says the high treasury was never so full. Consols were never higher, though the interest has been reduced one-half within a century. The deposits in savings banks have never been so great, the deposits in other banks were never so large. The revenue receipts have exceeded the expenditures; everything has an upward tendency. Every class of the commu-nity is flourishing, except the agricul-turists, who, there as here, have now to compete with better soil and elimates in all parts of the earth." This ought to be astonishing reading for an American. We have nearly double the population of Great Britain; we have an immensely greater area of soil; we have far richer resources in coal, iron and other metals. We have a government which we maintain is much better, or, at all events, dearer to people who live than the government of Great Britain. We have no army; we have next to no navy; we have no colonies or dependencies; we have little public debt; yet we are not happy. Wails over the bad-ness of business meet one's eye in every newspaper; we have to borrow money at every quarter to keep our paper at par. The success of the loan is received with shouts of triumph, though while it is being raised every business man holds his breath."

What is the cause of the present resperity in England and depression this country? It must be borne in mind that England is a creditor nation, having investments abroad amounting to over \$10,000,000,000, as stated by Mr. Gladstone in his speech in the house of commons, published in The London Times, March 1, 1893, commanding from foreign countries an annual tribute of not less than \$500,000,000. paid to her not in money, but in com-modities, the prices of which are controlled by the gold standard, and onehalf of which are paid by this conciry. This question is very clearly answered by what the London Statist, a gold paper, has said. In its issue of July 1, 1893, in speaking of the clount of the Indian mines, June 26, 1991, it mid: "The new policy of the ernment is likely to intendify preciation of gold. We have out elsewhere that the new tentative and provisional, and that the most powerful members of the lierschell committee, who, in fact, carried the committee with him, look forward to the adoption of gold as the empulation of a gold reserve, while other members consider that the new policy cannot be carried out unless a gold reserve is accumulated as soon as may We are bound, then, to assume that, by and by, India will become a much larger consumer of gold. That being so, all the other governments will be anxious to anticipate India, and the likelihood is that the scramble for gold will receive a new impotus. If it does, then we have to look forward to a further fall in prices, to frequent fluctuations in the value of money and to occasional severe sparms in the money market. One consequence of the further depreciation of gold will be to intensify the agricultural depression all over Europe. Also, it is evident that the burden of debt, not only upon individuals, but upon governments, will be much increased. Everywhere the burden of debt will necessitate increased taxation, and so will weigh very heavily upon the gen-

eral population." In its issue of January 19, 1895, in describing the effect of this policy, it said: "The producing countries have plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell at whatever price they can get, and our people are so well off that they are able to buy larger and larger quanti-ties every year. The first consequence of this is that the working classes are exceedingly prosperous, and the foundation is being laid in the second place for a great increase in our trade, be cause merchants are laying in stocks

of material at exceptionally low prices. "The United Kingdom has the labor, the machinery and the capital to supply all the rest of the world with any quantity of goods it may require, but our foreign customers were too poor to buy from us on the usual scale. The exports merely confirm what the imports tell us, that the producing countries are in deep distress, and that we are growing in wealth. Roughly, the decline in prices in the exports is half the decline of prices in the imports; or to put it differently, we gained twice much by buying our imports cheap as we lost in selling our exports also cheap. But as a matter of fact the loss must have been trifling, if there was any loss. This country manufac-tures cheap goods for all parts of the world, and cheap, coarse stuffs include in their value not very much labor; the chief item is the raw material. But in buying the raw material we gained immensely, and, consequently there was no need for very much reduction in the wages."

We here see that in the judgment of the Statist the gold standard is enriching England, a creditor nation, at the expense of producing countries, of which our own is the foremost, "which have been plunged into so much distress that they are compelled to sell for whatever price they can get." Do not the advocates of the gold standard insult the intelligence of the American people, who are pre-eminently the victims of this destructive policy, by making them to vote for its continuance? Monetary conditions favorable to England, a creditor country, are unto England, a creditor country, are unfavorable to our own, a debtor country. England wants lower prices for American produce, upon which her capital is employed in changing it into finished products; we want higher prices. The people will have an opportunity to say in November next, for the first time in 20 years, whether they are more interested in the prosperity of England than in the prosperity of this country.—Henry G. Miller, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Application for Patent. Milford, Pioche

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, CARSON, NEV., June 9th, 1806. Canson, Nrs., June 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN C. FAMES, by his duly authorized agent. T. J. CROOMER, whose postoffice address is Ploche, Lincoln County, State of Novada, has made application for a United States Pased for the Foom Man's Proserver claim, unbracing the Yesmatti, the Jig, the Albion, and the Capen lodes—Conselidated Mining Claims—situated in the Fly Missing District, Lincoln County, State of Novada, consisting of fifteen hundred linear feed each of the Foor Man's Frespect and Younatti lodes, thirteen hundred and ten linear feet of the Jig lode, seven hundred linear feet of the Albion lode, and seven hundred and two feet of the Capen lode, and two hundred feet in width surface ground on each claim as shown on the plat posted on the ground, being Lot No. 51, and described in the field moles and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation of sixteen degrees east as follows:

\* JIG CLAIM. Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a pine post 4x4 inch, by five feet long, marked U S S Lot 57 Disc.; themes north 16 disgrees, 43 minutes east 782 feet to north east and enter; thence morth 4 degrees 27 minutes east 55 feet to corner No 1 of location, a 4x4 tuch; five 1 minutes wouth 16 degrees 43 minutes, west 1310.4 feet corner No 2 of 10 cation and intersect southeast end line Cache U S Lot 56 at a point south 4 degrees 7 minutes west 23 feet from part No 14 and claim a pine post 4x4 tuch five foet long marked U S Lot 7 P 2 for corner No 2; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 25 feet from part No 14 and claim a pine post 4x4 tuch five foet long marked U S Lot 7 P 3 for corner No 2 thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 102 feet post 10-13 Lot No 54 212 feet to corner No 3 location, a pine past 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S Lot 7 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 3 Lot No 36 hears south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 92.03 feet distant thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 130,4 feet corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Poor Man's Prospect claim, a pine past 4x1 inch, five feet long marked U S Lot 7 P 4 Nor corner No 4 inches north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 210 feet corner No 1 this survey and place of beginning.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pipe post as inch five feet long marked U.S.L. 47 Dike, whomee whip shaft Ti feet deep bears north 70 degrees 35 minutes east 184 feet distant and a shaft lee feet deep bears sown 67 degrees 30 minutes west 24 feet distant; there morth 76 degrees 43 minutes E. 750 feet to the northeast of decorer; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner. No. 1 location and poet No 4 Jig survey, marked U.S.L.57 P. 5 for comes No 5; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 1310.4 feet post No 3 this survey and fair sect coatheast end line Silex U.S.L.54 at a point north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 92 feet from corner No.9 and claim; 1500 feet to corner No. 2 location and comer No.1 Albien claim a pine post 4x4 inch five set long marked U.S.L.57 P. 6 for corner No.6; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 169.7 feet from corner No. 2 said survey; 207 feet corner No. 3 location, ideatical with corners No. 5 Albien, No.5 Capen and No.2 Younstit claim; a 4x4 inch five feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.57 P. 7 for corner No.1 thence horth 76 degrees 43 minutes cast 1500 feet to corner No.4 location ideatical with corners No. 8 feet horse No.1 Younstit, a say shich five foot long pine cast 1500 feet to corner No.4 location ideatical with corner No. 8 feet horse No.1 Younstit, a say shich five foot long pine pest marked U.S.L.57 P. 7 for corner No.1 younstit, a say shich five foot long pine pest marked U.S.L.57 P. 7 for corner No.1 younstit, a say shich five foot long pine pest marked U.S.L.57 P. 7 for corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.58 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.58 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.58 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.58 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.58 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.59 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.59 P. 7 feet corner No.8 feet long pine pest marked U.S.L.5

Beginning at the identical phase of discovery a 4x4 inch dive for5 long price post marked U S L 57 Disc; whence a shaft 320 feet deep bears south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 124 5 feet distant and a shaft 30 feet deep bears south 85 degree B intinutes west 123 5 feet distant and a choice west 123 5 feet distant; thence morth 76 degrees 43 minutes cast 750 feet to northess end center; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 8 thesaurey, marked also U S L 57 P 9 for corner No 9; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 300 feet to corner No 4 location a plue post 4x4 inch, five feet long, mark d U S L 57 P 10 for corner No 16 gpen claim, a plue post 4x4 inch five feet long, mark d U S L 57 P 10 for corner No 16 gpen claim, a plue post 4x4 inch five feet long, marked U S L 57 P 10 for corner No 16 degree 43 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 16 degree 43 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 16 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 16 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 16 degrees 17 minutes No 7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 12 for corner No 12 these north 17 d degrees 43 minutes east 156 feet to pest 9-8 this survey and place of beginning. YOUNATTI CLAIM.

### ALBION CLAIM.

ALBION CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical plane of discovery a pine pout 134 finch five feet locu marked U S L 57 late; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes cast 100 feet corner No 5 location, corner No 5 Capen claim and post 12-7 this survey in rised also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 13; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes cast 100 feet corner No 6 location, corner No 5 Capen claim and post 1 -7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 10 location, corner No 5 Capen claim and post 1 -7 this survey marked also U S L 57 P 13 for corner No 15; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 6 this survey nucled also U S L 57 P 14 for corner No 14; there would no degrees 13 minutes west 121 feet intersect southwest side line 8 lex Lot No 54 at a point south 44 degrees 43 minutes west 12-7.7 feet from corner No 9 said claim; 120; feet intersect southeast side line 1 reasure Lot No 53 at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 125.1 feet from corner No 2 location and intersect line common to Bedrock and Treasure, Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 125.1 feet from corner No 4 of said curvey, a nine post 434 fined live foot long marked U S L 57; 1 Is for corner No 15, home south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 125.1 feet from corner No 4 of said curvey, a nine post 434 fined live location in the feet of minutes west 125.1 feet location in the second 15 location for the location of the location

### COPEN CLAIM

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a \$14 Inch five foot long pine post marked US L 57 Disc; thence north 18 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to conner No.5 location and post 13-12-7 of this survey, marked also US L 57, P 19 for corner No. 10; thence south 18 degrees 17 minutes east 256 feet to corner No.1 location and post So 11 this survey, marked also US L 57, P 20 for corner No. 20; thence south 16 degrees 41 minutes east 256 feet to corner No.1 location, a nine post six time five feet foot long pine post marked US L 57, P 21 for corner No. 20; thence south 76 degrees 41 minutes wist 702 feet to corner No.2 location, a nine post 434 inch five feet long pine post marked US L 57, P 21 for corner No. 21; thence north 12 degree 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No.3 location said a degree corner No. 21; thence north 12 degree 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No.3 location said a degree south and the five feet long marked US L 57, P 21 for corner 22, whence corner cornernon to Sections 22, 33, 26, 27, Township I worth of Range 67 cast, M D M, bears south 72 degrees 22 minutes west 496, 8 feet distant; thence north 84 degrees 40 minutes east, 189, 2 vest to corner No.4 of location, a \$2, inch five foot long pine post varied US L 57, P 2 for corner No.23; thonce worth 85 degrees 40 minute east 541, 32 feet to post 19-13-12-7 tabs survey, place of beginning. Containing a total area of 25 %0 acres, divided as follows: Jig claim 637 works; Yournain Prospect claim, 6, 80 acres (Line and 19 feet of long; 35 screen in conflict with US Lot No. 10 acres. The area claimed being 35 80 acres; all situs ed 1 a Section 23, 17, N, 8, 67 K, N, M, and ship recorded in the office of the Becord of Self-Kiy Mining District.

the office of the Record of Sain Lift wining pos-tries.

The scarest known locations are the Cache and Silex, U.S. Lot No. 54, on the continuest, and the Treasure lode, U.S. Lot Non the southwest. Any and all persons claiming adversely any por-tion of said Poseuma Cosscillated survey No. 57, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureka, in the State of Nevada, during the period of publication hereof, or they will be harred by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

O. H. GALLUP, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the forecoing notice of application for patent be published for a period of sixty days (fee consecutive weeks in the Piochs Workly Recome, a rockly newspaper published at Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada. T J. Osnensus, O A GALLUP, Attorney for Applicant, Regist

GEO. S. SAWYER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

Office in Lynch's Block. PIOCHE, · NEVADA.

# and DeLamar



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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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J. D. CAMPBELL, Recorder.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 18.

